## AR03

## Annual Report AIR 1975 <br> CANADA *)

## Table of Contents

## Glossary of Terms

2 Board of Directors; Officers
3 Report of the Board of Directors
13 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
14 Balance Sheet; Auditors' Report
16 Statement of Changes in Financial Position
17 Notes to Financial Statements
20 Ten-Year Review
22 Air Canada Destinations
All-Up Weight Load Factor (\%) the ratio:
$\frac{\text { Revenue ton miles }}{\text { Available ton miles }} \times 100$

## Available Seat Miles

Total seats available for revenue passengers multiplied by the number of miles those seats are flown. A measure of passenger capacity.

A vailable Ton Miles
Number of tons available for the carriage of passengers, cargo and mail, multiplied by the number of miles this capacity is flown. A measure of overall capacity.

## Express Ton Miles <br> Freight Ton Miles <br> Mail Ton Miles

Tons of the applicable commodity carried, multiplied by the miles they are flown. Measures of commodity traffic.

Operating Margin
Operating profit as a percentage of operating revenues.

Passenger Load Factor
(\%) the ratio:
$\frac{\text { Revenue passenger miles }}{\text { Available seat miles }} \times 100$
Available seat miles
Return on Investment
Net income after income tax plus net interest expense before income tax expressed as a percentage of average investment. Investment is the sum of long-term debt and shareholders' equity.

Revenue Passenger Miles
Total revenue passengers carried multiplied by the number of miles they are flown.

A measure of passenger traffic.

## Revenue Ton Miles

Total tons of all revenue traffic carried multiplied by the miles they are flown. An overall measure of traffic.

## Yield

Average revenue per revenue passenger mile or revenue ton mile.

Financial
Operating Revenues
Operating Expenses
Net (Loss) Income
Invested Capital at Year-End
Return on Investment
Operations
Revenue Passenger Miles* (000)
Passenger Load Factor*
Yield per Revenue Passenger Mile*
Total Available Ton Miles (000)
Operating Expense
per Available Ton Mile
Personnel at Year-End

* Scheduled Services only

| $\$ \mathbf{9 5 7 , 1 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\$ 848,582,000$ | 13 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{9 1 7 , 8 7 6 , 0 0 0}$ | $814,726,000$ | 13 |
| $\mathbf{( 1 2 , 4 7 3 , 0 0 0 )}$ | $(9,225,000)$ |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 2 , 8 5 4 , 0 0 0}$ | $937,616,000$ | 11 |
| $\mathbf{5 . 1 \%}$ | $5.0 \%$ |  |


| $\mathbf{1 0 , 1 1 0 , 0 7 6}$ | $10,268,087$ | $(2)$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{5 8 \%}$ | $64 \%$ |  |
| $\mathbf{7 . 7 8}$ | $6.90 \notin$ | 13 |
| $\mathbf{3 , 0 7 5 , 1 2 0}$ | $2,820,776$ | 9 |
|  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 9 . 8 5}$ | $28.88 \not \subset$ | 3 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 5 8 9}$ | 21,167 | $(3)$ |

## Board of Directors*

## Officers*

Appointed by Governor-in-Council:
William R. Allen, Q.C.
Toronto
J. J. Cruickshank

Halifax
George Heffelfinger
Winnipeg

Pierre Taschereau, Q.C.
Acting Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
R. T. Vaughan, Q.C., LL.D.

President
P. J. Chartrand

Vice President
Personnel and Organization Development
M. H. Cochrane

Vice President
Finance
Maurice d'Amours
Group Vice President
Sales and Services
K. J. Davis

Vice President
Flight Operations
M. E. Fournier

Secretary
C. H. Glenn

Vice President
Fleet Planning
Pierre Jeanniot
Vice President
Computer and Systems Services
John W. McGill
Vice President
Marketing
I. E. McPherson

General Counsel
K. E. Olson

Vice President
Purchasing and Facilities
L. M. Raverty

Vice President
Maintenance
H. N. Seath

Controller

Elected by the Shareholders:
David A. Anderson, Q.C.

## Toronto

Pierre Des Marais II Montreal
L. C. L. Jolivet Vancouver

André Monast, Q.C.

## Quebec City

Pierre Taschereau, Q.C.
Montreal
Claude I. Taylor**
Vice President Public Affairs
D. C. Tennant

Group Vice President Technical Services
D. Bryce-Buchanan

Vice President
Eastern Region
J. M. Callen

Vice President
Central Region
F. C. Eyre

Vice President
European Region
J. P. Labrie

Vice President
United States and Southern Region
H. D. Laing

Vice President
Western Region
Executive Offices:
1 Place Ville Marie
Montreal H3B 3P7
Quebec

## To The Honorable The Minister of Transport Ottawa

Sir:
The Board of Directors of Air Canada is pleased to submit its annual report for 1975.

A net loss of $\$ 12,473,000$ was recorded for the year, representing a deterioration of $\$ 3,248,000$ from the 1974 loss of $\$ 9,225,000$. While this was the largest deficit in the corporation's history and the third in the last ten years, it must be viewed in the industry context as many international carriers incurred substantial losses during this period of intense economic pressures.

The Canadian economy, which exhibited only a minimal gain in 1974 after five years of satisfactory growth, remained flat in 1975 and experienced no growth in real terms. This factor, coupled with setbacks in the economies of Canada's trading partners, adversely affected business and leisure travel, as well as the movement of commodities. Thus, the company's scheduled passenger and cargo traffic each declined by $2 \%$.

Continuing high inflationary rates in general and the further steep rise in fuel prices in particular, relentlessly forced the corporation's costs upwards during the year, while suppressing revenues by eroding discretionary funds available to the public for air transportation.

## Revenue

Operating revenues increased $13 \%$ to reach a total of $\$ 957$ million in 1975.

An average $12 \%$ yield increase on all transportation revenue contributed a revenue gain of $\$ 102$ million over 1974. Traffic development on charter services outweighed decreases in scheduled traffic, producing a net transportation revenue growth of $\$ 105$ million. Other revenue increased by $\$ 4$ million.

Although system traffic declined $2 \%$, total scheduled passenger revenue improved by $11 \%$ as yield per revenue passenger mile rose from 6.90 ¢ to 7.78 ¢, a gain of $13 \%$. The yield increase on Canadian operations was $12 \%$, with traffic up $1 \%$. Traffic and yield increases on Southern services were $5 \%$ and $14 \%$ respectively, while United States routes realized a $5 \%$ traffic gain and a 3\% yield improvement. Atlantic revenue remained relatively constant compared to 1974 as yield gains were almost entirely offset by a $12 \%$ decrease in traffic. This serious traffic contraction outweighed the slight growth achieved in other services, producing the overall system decline.

Expenses
Operating expenses were $\$ 918$ million in 1975, an increase of $13 \%$ over the previous year.

Although the average employee total of 21,293 was reduced by $2 \%$ from the 1974 level, wages and benefits rose by $\$ 45$ million or $13 \%$ and accounted for $42 \%$ of the increase in operating expenses.

## Net Income or Loss

 1966-1975

Capital Expenditures and Depreciation 1966-1975


Return on Investment 1966-1975


The uncontrollable cost escalation of aviation fuel continued to be a major financial burden, rising $\$ 31$ million, or $23 \%$ over 1974. While a portion of the additional expense was attributable to increased flying, some $91 \%$ was due to price inflation.

Depreciation and obsolescence charges were up by $\$ 7$ million or $8 \%$, due to the introduction into service of additional aircraft in 1975, and use for a full year of aircraft acquired during 1974.

Long-term debt interest rose by more than $\$ 8$ million, up $15 \%$. The increase in interest costs which was virtually all attributable to additional long-term debt, was held to an absolute minimum through sale and lease-back financing of aircraft.

Air Canada Yields vs. Consumer Price Index 1966-1975, 1961 = 100
Consumer Price Index
Passenger Yield Index
Freight Yield Index


## Financial Position

Total corporate assets rose by $\$ 130$ million or $11 \%$ to $\$ 1,298$ million. Property and equipment at year end totalled $\$ 948$ million after deducting accumulated depreciation. Expenditures on new property and equipment amounted to $\$ 120$ million and included progress and final payments on ten previously ordered aircraft.

Long-term debt was increased by $\$ 118$ million, improving the company's working capital from $\$ 27$ million at the close of 1974 to $\$ 99$ million as 1975 ended. The sale and lease-back of 13 aircraft to major Canadian financial institutions yielded $\$ 158$ million which represented more than $90 \%$ of the long-term funds raised during 1975. A further $\$ 7$ million was borrowed from the United States Export-Import bank and, under an arrangement with the Canadian Government, $\$ 5$ million was advanced to the corporation for the expansion of line maintenance facilities in Winnipeg. Because of the development of aircraft leasing arrangements, the need for financing from the Federal Government, the traditional source of the airline's long-term financing requirements, has been virtually eliminated for the current year and in the foreseeable future. The only federal funds received this year are expressly for the Winnipeg line maintenance hangar.

If Air Canada had a more conventional debt/equity ratio of 50/50 the company would have reduced interest expenses by more than $\$ 30$ million and shown a net profit of about $\$ 2.9$ million.

Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits and Average Staff Levels 1966-1975


Operating Expenses



Affiliated Companies
Air Canada has a number of intercompany relationships in allied fields.

Two of those affiliations represent investments carried at cost. Airtransit Canada is a wholly owned subsidiary incorporated for the purpose of the establishment, operation and development of a demonstration STOL system between Montreal and Ottawa. The service is scheduled to terminate in April, 1976 and all operating losses have been or will be absorbed by the Government of Canada.

Air Canada owns a 26 per cent interest in Air Jamaica (1968) Limited, the national carrier of Jamaica, with the majority interest held by the Government of Jamaica. Through the years, Air Canada has provided managerial and technical services under contract including aircraft overhauls. The total investment and non current receivables at December 31, 1975 include $\$ 4.6$ million, representing the residual investment in preferred shares which is being purchased by the Jamaica Government over the period to 1979 .

A number of investments in associated companies have been made by CN Realties Limited, with funds advanced by the airline.

These include Allied Innkeepers (Bermuda) Limited which owns hotels in the Caribbean. CN Realties owns one third of the equity shares in this company. Because of operating losses, Air Canada made a provision in 1973 against the non recovery of its $\$ 240,000$ advance made in 1972. Airline Maintenance Buildings Limited, which owns facilities at Toronto International Airport, is wholly owned by CN Realties. No significant profits or losses have accrued to date.

Matac Cargo Limited, jointly owned by CN Realties and Marathon Aviation Terminals, was formed for the purpose of constructing and operating cargo and other facilities at Mirabel International Airport. Operations commenced in late 1975.

Venturex Limited, wholly owned by CN Realties, was established to operate $A B C$ charters under the air carrier regulations using Air Canada aircraft and is also involved in planning and operating ground reception services. Air Canada has made provision in its 1975 accounts, subject to approval of the Canadian Transport Commission, for certain expenditures made by Venturex with respect to ABC charters operated by Air Canada.

## Markets - Canada

Economic conditions prevented the airline from attaining forecast passenger traffic levels, targets that were themselves well below traditional growth rates.

The company carried 7.9 million passengers on domestic services, virtually the same as in 1974.

The quality and scope of the airline's services made significant progress, with the addition of new routes, the scheduling of more direct flights between major Canadian cities, the deploying of new Boeing 727 aircraft and the general improvement of customer services.

At the outset of the year, the decline in anticipated traffic made it necessary to introduce modifications to the domestic services schedule, but flight cancellations were generally limited to some off-peak weekend services on short-haul, inter-city routes in Quebec and Ontario. Some daily services were removed between Montreal and Toronto.

It is particularly gratifying that in 1975 the company moved to the forefront of on-time reliability within the North American airline industry, with some $90 \%$ of its flights operating within 15 minutes of schedule. This achievement is testimony to the skill and effort of Air Canada personnel engaged in all phases of the airline's operations.

With the introduction of the summer schedule, in April, came the inauguration of daily operations between Charlottetown, Ottawa and Toronto, completing Air Canada service to all ten provincial capitals.

Additional 132 -seat Boeing 727s replaced the 95 -seat DC-9s on a number of services, including some flights between Ottawa and Toronto. The trijet 727 was also scheduled for the first time on routes




A total of 2.5 million passengers were carried on the company's flights to the United States, the United Kingdom and Ireland, Europe and the Caribbean, a decrease of $4 \%$ from the previous year. Passengers on routes to the United States totalled 1.3 million showing a $5 \%$ decrease. On Caribbean routes .7 million passengers were carried, an increase of $2 \%$, and on all transatlantic services there was a $12 \%$ decrease.

Flight schedules to international destinations were adjusted, where possible, to eliminate unproductive services. Again, the airline's overseas routes were most seriously affected by the shortfall of traffic. Discouraging traffic forecasts delayed the planned introduction of Air Canada service to some international destinations, although certain prime routes were added to the airline's network.

Service began on July 1 between Toronto, Dallas/Fort Worth and Houston. Inauguration of this route represented further implementation of the 1973 Canada-United States bilateral air agreement. Three more direct links will be available for development in 1976.

Uncertain market conditions caused the company to defer the planned start of a summer service to the cities of Portland and Bangor in Maine. Air Canada will undertake to develop this low volume transborder route when it is commercially feasible to do so.


On November 3 service was inaugurated between Montreal and the French Antilles islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Discounted transborder fares, comparable to the $35 \%$ excursion reductions introduced earlier on Canada routes, were extended to flights to the United States in October. The goal again was to stimulate off-peak travel, particularly during the fall and winter periods.

## New Directions

The company continued to explore areas of related travel industry activity and, by innovative use of its technical competence and employee skills, to broaden the scope of its services to the public.

Airtransit Canada, the experimental short take-off and landing service between Ottawa and Montreal, continued to test this new technology and its market potential. In keeping with its experimental nature, Airtransit followed a concept of demand scheduling, introduced variable peak period pricing, and attracted added revenues through a premium small package service introduced in August. The unique airline carried some 93,600 passengers during the year.

Air Canada's industry leadership in the application of computer technology to airline needs was further extended during the year. Automatic ticket printing and fare calculation was finalized at airport and city ticket office locations of three major Canadian cities, reducing passenger waiting time and improving the airline's productivity. Transair became the latest regional airline customer for Air Canada's computerized reservations services with

on-line operation to begin in the spring of 1976. The sale of such services, on a commission basis, was further expanded to travel agents in Canada, making available the most advanced techniques for dealing with the passenger and the airline.

Higher capacity computers, ordered earlier to cope with future reservations requirements, were introduced into service in the latter part of the year. On completion of the phase-in period early in 1976, the capacity and speed of the system will be increased some $40 \%$.

A significant advancement in cargo control and accounting was achieved with the introduction of the computerized ACCESS (Air Canada Cargo Enquiry and Service System) process. This sophisticated procedure provides the ability to monitor the movement of air freight shipments at all times over company routes and eliminates much of the paperwork associated with cargo handling.

In association with Canadian National, the airline continued to provide transportation and associated advisory services through CANAC Consultants Limited. Active 1975 projects included work in Canada, South America, Africa, and the Caribbean, with developmental undertakings in the Middle East and Asia. A program developed for Tanzanian Air Services continued during the year. Another CANAC air project was a fleet planning study for Air Niugini, the national carrier of Papua New Guinea.

## Air Cargo and Mail

The volume of air freight and express declined by $2 \%$. Mail volume fell by $3 \%$, due to the 42 day Canadian postal strike.

Regina was added to the growing number of Canadian communities on the freighter network. The company's new passenger-cargo combination 747 aircraft began service between Toronto, London and Frankfurt carrying three million pounds by year end. At the same time it offered winter passenger service with wide-body aircraft for the first time on this route.

Sea-air traffic from the Orient to Europe, moving by ship to Vancouver and onward via Air Canada, continued to grow. Freight charters provided a strong base for sea-air service to off-line points in Africa, and for general commodities and live cattle shipments that contributed to Canada's export drive. Specialized commodities for European markets such as lobsters from the Atlantic Provinces and meat products from both western and eastern Canada, moved in record numbers.


Air Canada operated its first round-the-world freight charter in 1975, matching the needs of separate shippers to transport commodities from Canada's west coast to Africa and returning from the Far East to Eastern Canada.

The transfer of all-freighter operations at Montreal to the curfew-free Mirabel Airport allowed improved schedule flexibility.

Expedair, Air Canada's guaranteed small package service, was made available to shippers at all North American points served by the airline. Designed for customers with particular shipping needs, the successful program was extended to the Caribbean as well, making Air Canada the first airline to offer an international parcel service.

## Fleet and Facilities

Additions to the fleet during the year included a passenger-cargo combination 747 capable of operating in a variety of configurations that range from all-passenger to a half-freight load on its main deck. First of its kind off the assembly line, it differs from other convertible or combination aircraft with its extra large cargo door allowing passengers to ride in the forward part of the cabin while cargo is carried in the rear.


Air Canada's fleet was further augmented by nine Boeing 727 trijets, put into operation to replace or complement DC-9 service on a number of North American routes.

The oldest DC-8s, those powered with Rolls-Royce Conway engines, were largely withdrawn from service during the winter months, beginning late in 1975, and held in reserve for the following year's peak traffic requirements. Four of these aircraft are to be used exclusively for charter work.

At year end, Air Canada's fleet consisted of 120 aircraft: six Boeing 747s, 10 Lockheed L-1011s, 37 Douglas DC-8s, 14 Boeing 727s, and 53 Douglas DC-9s. In addition, two L-1011s were leased for the peak summer traffic periods only.

With the opening of Montreal's Mirabel Airport, the company occupied its new 75,000-square-foot cargo handling building, one of the most efficient complexes of its kind in the world. Containing facilities capable of processing about 1.3 million pounds of air cargo every four hours, it permits even a giant 747 cargo aircraft to be off-loaded and loaded again in approximately 60 minutes.

Functional specifications were completed and site preparation began for the new line maintenance hangar being built at Winnipeg, scheduled to be opened in the fall of 1977.

## Personnel

Employees numbered 20,589 at December 31, down 3\% from the 1974 year end total.

Air Canada's enduring strength lies in its human resources. These men and women are to be commended for their performance in a demanding period for the industry and a particularly difficult year

for their airline. Through their supportive efforts the company showed a marked improvement in performance and further enhanced service both on the ground and in the air.

To further the effectiveness of personnel, the airline expanded its employee development programs, tested concepts to achieve increased job satisfaction and intensified equal opportunity effort, resulting in further female representation in the management workforce.

Virtually all non-management groups were included in a company program to help fill future management needs. Added to this was the first full year of effort to improve current managerial skills which saw some 1,100 men and women complete a career development process to be undertaken by all members of management.

New labour pacts were signed with the major contract groups represented by the Canadian Air Line Flight Attendants Association and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. The IAMAW agreement was finalized prior to the expiry date of the previous agreement.

Canada's highest decorations for bravery were bestowed on Air Canada crew members for subduing a hijacker on a flight in November, 1971. Flight Attendant Mary Dohey became the first living Canadian to receive the Cross of Valour. Flight Director John Arpin was awarded the Star of Courage, and both


Captain Vern Ehman and Assistant Purser Philippe Bonny, the Medal of Bravery. All four are long-time employees of the airline.

## Commission of Inquiry

In April, the Honorable Willard Z. Estey, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario, was appointed Commissioner under the Inquiries Act to investigate the airline's system of financial controls, accounting procedures and other matters related to the fiscal management and control of the corporation.

The Commission was established following disclosure in the House of Commons that the company had made payments totalling $\$ 100,000$ to the owner of MacGregor Travel Co. Ltd. of Montreal. This matter had been brought to light by the airline's normal internal audit process and was under investigation by the company when the Inquiry was instituted.

The full resources of the company were placed at the disposal of the Commission over some three months of hearings.

Chief Justice Estey's report was made public in December. It made a number of recommendations, many of which have been implemented while others are under consideration.

Executive Changes
On December 1, Mr. Yves Pratte, Q.C., terminated seven years of stewardship as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

During those years he gave unstintingly of his energies and talents in the service of the corporation. He effectively guided the company through a period of unprecedented growth and of economic crisis in the air transport industry. The Board of Directors pays tribute to his dedication and to the great contribution that he made to Air Canada.

On February 16, 1976, Mr. Claude I. Taylor was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer. A 27 year veteran with the airline, Mr. Taylor became a member of the Board of Directors March 1.

## Outlook

In 1976, the air transportation industry enters the third year of the energy crisis with all its attendant problems. The issues of rising costs, diminished travel demand and resultant overcapacity continue to present a serious challenge to the future health of many airlines. There is, however, some promise in the beginnings of world-wide economic recovery and Air Canada anticipates modest traffic improvement. The forthcoming year will nevertheless be most difficult for the company and significant improvements in financial results will be hard to realize.


Flight Attendant Deborah Lomas is one of many employees who volunteered their efforts in an orphan airlift of Vietnamese refugee infants to their new homes in Canada.


In the current demanding climate, Air Canada will continue to adjust to market realities, to seek better productivity of staff and fleet, and to aggressively market its services.

The price of aviation fuel will continue to be of paramount concern. The severe escalation of the past two years has dealt the aviation industry a devastating blow. If this continues in 1976, there will again be intolerable pressures on the price of air transportation, already under stress from rising salaries and wages, government user charges, and the spiralling cost of all airline materials and supplies.

In spite of the troubled economic times, there will be no sacrifice of Air Canada's operational quality which, during the past year, saw the airline achieve the finest scheduled performance record of all North American carriers. Air Canada will continue to strive for technical excellence.

Service will be inaugurated on new Canada-United States routes between Calgary and Chicago, Toronto and Boston and Montreal and Cleveland. A bilateral air agreement, signed by the governments of Canada and Cuba in late 1975, will make possible scheduled service to Cuba, commencing in the early summer.

Because of the initiative taken by the corporation in the sale and lease-back of flight equipment, Air Canada will be selffinancing in the coming year and should have no requirement to seek capital funds from the Government for the foreseeable future.

The events of the past year have placed in sharp focus the need of the corporation for a broadening of its corporate powers to permit active involvement in a wide range of travel related activities, as is the case with most of the world's major carriers. Another pressing requirement is the
reshaping of the airline's capital structure to provide a reasonable debt/equity relationship. If these conditions are achieved, Air Canada will be greatly strengthened, with room for innovation and diversification, and with financial results that can be presented on a comparable basis with those of its competitors.

Air Canada has long served this nation, both at home and abroad, and has earned the stature of one of the world's great carriers. There is every reason for confidence the future will add to that stature.

## For the Board of Directors, <br> ~~unas <br> comm

Pierre Taschereau
Acting Chairman

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
Year ended December 31 Dollars shown in thousands

Operating Revenues
Passenger
Freight and express
Mail
Charter
Incidental services - net

$\quad$ Operating Expenses
Flying operations
Maintenance
Passenger service
Aircraft and traffic servicing
Sales and promotion
General and administrative
Depreciation and obsolescence

Operating Income
Non-Operating Expenses (Income)
Interest on long term debt
Interest capitalized
(Gain) Loss on disposal of assets
Other

Loss Before Income Taxes
Recovery of Deferred Income Taxes
Net Loss for the Year
Retained Earnings - Beginning of year
Dividend
Retained Earnings - End of year

1975
1974

| 1975 | 1974 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$786,439 | \$708,342 |
| 90,419 | 76,840 |
| 19,850 | 20,424 |
| 36,819 | 23,414 |
| 23,653 | 19,562 |
| 957,180 | 848,582 |
| 268,685 | 226,199 |
| 118,736 | 112,245 |
| 101,019 | 93,292 |
| 153,321 | 132,245 |
| 121,102 | 110,694 |
| 53,818 | 46,148 |
| 101,195 | 93,903 |
| 917,876 | 814,726 |
| 39,304 | 33,856 |
| 63,880 | 55,368 |
| $(1,951)$ | $(3,565)$ |
| (473) | 160 |
| 1,708 | 562 |
| 63,164 | 52,525 |
| $(23,860)$ | $(18,669)$ |
| $(11,387)$ | $(9,444)$ |
| $(12,473)$ | $(9,225)$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 39,097 \\ (200) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,522 \\ (200) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| \$ 26,424 | \$ 39,097 |

14
Balance Sheet
at December 31
Dollars shown in thousands

1975

## Assets

Current
Cash and short term investments
Accounts receivable
Spare parts, materials and supplies
Prepaid expenses
Deferred income taxes

|  | $\mathbf{3 3 6 , 6 0 9}$ | 227,710 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Investment in and Advances to Other Companies - <br> at Cost | $\mathbf{8 , 8 6 7}$ | 8,427 |
| Property and Equipment | $\mathbf{9 4 7 , 7 8 4}$ | 926,083 |
| Deferred Charges | $\mathbf{4 , 3 6 8}$ | 5,727 |

On behalf of the Board,
Pierre Taschereau
David A. Anderson

## Liabilities

## Current

Bank indebtedness
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
Salaries and wages
Unearned transportation revenue
Interest and dividend payable
Current portion of long term debt

Long Term Debt
Deferred Income Taxes


## Shareholders' Equity

Share Capital
Authorized 250,000 shares par value $\$ 100$ each Issued and fully paid, 50,000 shares

Retained Earnings
$\mathbf{5 , 0 0 0}$

$$
5,000
$$

26,424
39,097

31,424
44,097
$\$ 1,297,628 \quad \$ 1,167,947$

## Auditors' Report

To the Honorable
The Minister of Transport
Ottawa
We have examined the balance sheet of Air Canada as at December 31, 1975, and the statements of income and retained earnings and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these financial statements are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the corporation at December 31, 1975, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

We further report that, in our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the corporation and the transactions that have come under our notice have been within the powers of the corporation.


Chartered Accountants
February 14, 1976

Statement of Changes in Financial Position
Year Ended December 31 Dollars shown in thousands

| Source of Funds |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provided from operations | \$ 73,198 | \$ 75,617 |
| Additions to long term debt | 169,964 | 212,128 |
| Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment | 1,695 | 1,456 |
|  | 244,857 | 289,201 |
| Use of Funds |  |  |
| Property and equipment and progress payments | 120,096 | 189,299 |
| Reductions to long term debt | 52,052 | 9,605 |
| Increase (Decrease) in investment in and advances to other companies | 440 | (156) |
| Deferred charges | 131 | 1,303 |
| Dividend | 200 | 200 |
| Other | 357 | - |
|  | 173,276 | 200,251 |
| Increase in Working Capital | 71,581 | 88,950 |
| Working Capital at Beginning of Year | 27,025 | $(61,925)$ |
| Working Capital at end of Year | \$ 98,606 | \$ 27,025 |

Property and equipment and progress payments 120,096
$\mathbf{5 2 , 0 5}$ Reductions to long term debt Increase (Decrease) in investment in and advances to other companies440

Deferred charges 131
Dividend 200
Other

Increase in Working Capital
Working Capital at Beginning of Year
Working Capital at end of Year

1975

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
(a) Property and equipment

Depreciation and amortization is provided by the straight
line method and is based on the following estimated useful lives:

Boeing 747
Lockheed 1011
Boeing 727
DC-8
DC-9
Ground equipment and facilities

16 years
15 and
16 years
14 years
14 years
12 years
5 to 30 years

For accounting purposes, leased flight equipment
is treated as though it is owned.
Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operating expenses as incurred. Significant expenditures for modifications and betterments are capitalized.
(b) Spare parts

Provision for the obsolescence of aircraft spare parts, less their estimated residual value, is made by charges to operating expenses over the service lives of the related aircraft types.
(c) Deferred charges

Costs incurred in introducing new types of aircraft are deferred and amortized on a straight line basis over five years, commencing with the time each type is placed into revenue service.
Financing and other deferred costs are amortized on a straight line basis over the period to which they relate.
(d) Passenger and freight revenues

Passenger and freight sales are recognized as earned revenue when the transportation service is provided. Unearned amounts are treated as current liabilities.
(e) Capitalized interest

Interest is capitalized on payments for major property and equipment additions made prior to their entry into regular service and is included in their cost.
(f) Conversion of foreign currencies

Current assets and current liabilities are converted into Canadian dollars at year-end exchange rates. Non-current assets and long term debt are converted at exchange rates prevailing when the asset was acquired or the debt incurred. Gains and losses resulting from foreign exchange conversions are reflected in income for the year.

## 2. Cash and Short Term Investments

Included in this category are temporary investments at December 31, 1975 totalling $\$ 76$ million with the parent company, Canadian National Railways maturing between January 5, 1976 and March 15, 1976.
3. Spare Parts, Materials and Supplies

Spare parts - cost
56,725
61,618
Materials and supplies - cost
Accumulated obsolescence

6,780
63,505
21,768
41,737

5,697
67,315
22,980
44,335

| 4. Property and Equipment | $\begin{gathered} 1975 \\ (\$ 000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ (\$ 000) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost |  |  |
| Flight equipment | 1,170,541 | 1,062,730 |
| Ground equipment and facilities | 312,179 | 276,579 |
|  | $\overline{\mathbf{1 , 4 8 2 , 7 2 0}}$ | 1,339,309 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization | 540,904 | 455,613 |
|  | 941,816 | 883,696 |
| Progress payments | 5,968 | 42,387 |
|  | 947,784 | 926,083 |
| During the year, thirteen aircraft (six L1011s and seven Boeing 727s) were sold and leased back from the purchasers. The terms of the leases are 15 and $151 / 2$ years. |  |  |
| 5. Deferred Charges | $\begin{array}{r} 1975 \\ \mathbf{( \$ 0 0 0 )} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ (\$ 000) \end{gathered}$ |
| Aircraft introductory costs | 6,541 | 6,521 |
| Financing and other deferred costs | 2,366 | 2,255 |
|  | 8,907 | 8,776 |
| Accumulated amortization | 4,539 | 3,049 |
|  | 4,368 | 5,727 |
| 6. Long Term Debt | $\begin{array}{r} 1975 \\ (\$ 000) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ (\$ 000) \end{gathered}$ |
| Canadian National Railway Co. and Government of Canada - Notes and Debentures customarily renewed as they mature: |  |  |
| Demand notes - $3.5 \%$ | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| 6 months revolving notes - |  |  |
| Notes and debentures: |  |  |
| Maturing Interest Rate \% |  |  |
| 1976 - 5.2 | 33,342 | 33,342 |
| 1977 5.2-6.6 | 33,360 | 33,360 |
| 1978 6.5-7.0 | 22,680 | 22,680 |
| 1979 5.6-6.4 | 67,000 | 67,000 |
| 1980 6.7-7.2 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| 1981 4.2-8.8 | 51,283 | 46,283 |
| 1985 | 17,497 | 17,497 |
| 1987 5 5.2 | 67,069 | 67,069 |
| 1989 8.0 | 137,198 | 140,000 |
|  | 773,800 | 771,602 |
| 51/2\% Notes due 1982/84 | 24,385 | 27,459 |
| 6\% Notes due 1983/84 | 53,732 | 47,470 |
| Aircraft lease obligations - 7.8\% | 209,993 | 54,385 |
| Other long term debt | 1,715 | 2,063 |
|  | 1,063,625 | 902,979 |
| Current Portion | 52,195 | 9,460 |
|  | 1,011,430 | 893,519 |

Long term debt repayment requirements over the next five years amount to $\$ 52,195,000$ in $1976, \$ 53,729,000$ in 1977, \$44,176,000 in 1978, \$91,530,000 in 1979 and \$122,885,000 in 1980.

Long term debt includes $\$ 150,888,000$ payable in
U.S. funds and $\$ 24,385,000$ payable in pounds sterling which are converted at exchange rates prevailing when the debt was incurred.

## 7. Commitments

There were no commitments for the acquisition of aircraft at December 31, 1975.
Commitments for facilities and equipment amounted to $\$ 6,400,000$ at December 31, 1975. Rental payments due in 1976 under term leases in effect for facilities at December 31, 1975 amount to $\$ 10,488,000$ (excluding leased aircraft which are included in long term debt).

## 8. Pension Benefits

The corporation is retiring the unfunded liability of its pension plans by annual payments of $\$ 2,861,000$ as required by the Pension Benefits Standards Act by charges to operations. The actuarially determined present value of these amounts is approximately $\$ 28,800,000$.

## 9. Anti-Inflation Act

The corporation is subject to restraint of profit margins, prices, dividends and compensation under the terms of the Anti-Inflation Act and Regulations which became effective October 14, 1975.
The corporation's prices, profit margins and compensation arrangements will be affected by this Act, but the effect on operations cannot be determined at the present time because of uncertainties respecting the application to the operations of the corporation of certain provisions and definitions contained in the Act and Regulations.

Ten-Year Statistical Review

Financial (\$000)

| Passenger Revenue* | 786,439 | 708,342 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Revenues | 957,180 | 848,582 |
| Operating Expenses | 917,876 | 814,726 |
| Operating Profit | 39,304 | 33,856 |
| Net (Loss) Income | $(12,473)$ | $(9,225)$ |
| Dividends | 200 | 200 |
| Interest | 65,445 | 59,136 |
| Shareholders' Equity | 31,424 | 44,097 |
| Notes and Debentures | 1,011,430 | 893,519 |
| Total Assets | 1,297,628 | 1,167,947 |
| Working Capital | 98,606 | 27,025 |
| Operating Margin | 4.1\% | 4.0\% |
| Return on Investment | 5.1\% | 5.0\% |
| Operating |  |  |
| Revenue Passengers Carried (000) | 10,710 | 10,748 |
| Revenue Passenger Miles* (000) | 10,110,076 | 10,268,087 |
| Available Seat Miles* (000) | 17,419,184 | 16,126,825 |
| Passenger Load Factor* | 58\% | $64 \%$ |
| Yield per Revenue Passenger Mile* | 7.78 | $6.90 ¢$ |
| Freight Ton Miles* | 233,507 | 239,680 |
| Total Revenue Ton Miles (000) | 1,396,154 | 1,390,515 |
| Total Available Ton Miles (000) | 3,075,120 | 2,820,776 |
| All-Up Weight Load Factor | 45\% | 49\% |
| Yield per Revenue Ton Mile | 68.56 | 61.03 ¢ |
| Operating Expense per Revenue Ton Mile | 65.74¢ | 58.59¢ |
| Operating Profit per Revenue Ton Mile | 2.82¢ | 2.44 ¢ |
| Operating Expense per Available Ton Mile | 29.85 | 28.88 ¢ |
| Average Aircraft Stage Length (miles) | 613 | 578 |
| Average Aircraft Capacity (tons) | 24.64 | 24.04 |
| Average Aircraft Utilization per Day (Revenue Block Hours)** | 7:49 | 8:04 |
| Available Ton Miles per Employee | 146,052 | 132,257 |
| Available Ton Miles per Revenue Block Hour** | 9,396 | 8,948 |
| Personnel at Year End | 20,589 | 21,167 |


| 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 568,939 | 473,400 | 410,407 | 387,486 | 332,727 | 328,137 | 295,553 | 243,877 |
| 698,050 | 583,262 | 508,341 | 478,259 | 404,652 | 387,628 | 345,611 | 289,943 |
| 651,657 | 537,770 | 480,085 | 457,396 | 386,188 | 359,610 | 329,731 | 275,990 |
| 46,393 | 45,492 | 28,256 | 20,863 | 18,464 | 28,018 | 15,880 | 13,953 |
| 6,123 | 8,648 | 1,662 | $(1,072)$ | 1,548 | 8,184 | 3,547 | 2,910 |
| 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 39,949 | 32,477 | 31,861 | 31,920 | 25,246 | 18,247 | 13,857 | 11,580 |
| 53,522 | 47,599 | 39,151 | 37,689 | 32,725 | 24,614 | 16,630 | 13,283 |
| 690,995 | 640,114 | 631,602 | 547,602 | 467,602 | 392,820 | 302,820 | 235,820 |
| 995,893 | 834,251 | 800,020 | 707,900 | 594,912 | 508,391 | 387,451 | 306,468 |
| $(61,925)$ | 27,065 | 22,747 | (852) | 10,503 | 11,536 | 16,560 | 27,616 |
| 6.7\% | 7.8\% | 5.6\% | 4.4\% | 4.6\% | 7.2\% | 4.6\% | 4.8\% |
| 5.8\% | 5.7\% | 4.6\% | 4.5\% | 4.8\% | 6.3\% | 5.2\% | 5.4\% |
| 10,054 | 8,359 | 7,436 | 7,464 | 6,563 | 6,469 | 6,393 | 5,294 |
| 9,600,971 | 7,901,378 | 6,426,830 | 6,427,811 | 5,740,299 | 5,616,011 | 5,221,358 | 4,193,212 |
| 14,399,100 | 12,169,049 | 11,705,813 | 11,207,267 | 10,058,407 | 9,716,545 | 8,054,458 | 6,387,251 |
| 67\% | 65\% | 55\% | 57\% | 57\% | 58\% | 65\% | 66\% |
| 5.93¢ | $5.99 ¢$ | 6.39¢ | 6.03¢ | 5.80¢ | 5.84¢ | 5.66¢ | 5.82¢ |
| 245,227 | 223,524 | 201,493 | 184,782 | 148,201 | 122,916 | 85,653 | 74,588 |
| 1,349,491 | 1,141,059 | 957,283 | 946,241 | 788,528 | 732,456 | 649,870 | 534,522 |
| 2,599,175 | 2,215,234 | 2,122,442 | 2,053,855 | 1,663,262 | 1,503,770 | 1,227,164 | 1,009,394 |
| 52\% | 52\% | 45\% | 46\% | 47\% | 49\% | 53\% | 53\% |
| 51.73¢ | 51.12ф | $53.10 ¢$ | 50.54¢ | 51.32¢ | 52.92 ¢ | 53.18 ¢ | $54.24 ¢$ |
| 48.29¢ | 47.13¢ | 50.15¢ | 48.34 ¢ | 48.98 ¢ | $49.10 ¢$ | 50.74 ¢ | 51.63 ¢ |
| 3.44¢ | 3.99 ¢ | 2.95¢ | $2.20 ¢$ | 2.34 ¢ | 3.82 ¢ | 2.44¢ | 2.61 ¢ |
| 25.07 ¢ | 24.28 ¢ | $22.62 \phi$ | 22.27 ¢ | 23.22¢ | 23.91 ¢ | 26.87¢ | $27.34 ¢$ |
| 569 | 553 | 546 | 543 | 514 | 489 | 447 | 422 |
| 22.90 | 21.64 | 20.85 | 19.09 | 17.16 | 15.30 | 14.13 | 14.59 |
| 8:05 | 7:56 | 7:21 | 7:29 | 8:00 | 7:55 | 8:38 | 7:59 |
| 133,243 | 124,221 | 121,213 | 116,116 | 96,026 | 89,558 | 77,556 | 73,582 |
| 8,406 | 7,773 | 7,376 | 6,826 | 5,912 | 4,987 | 4,333 | 4,420 |
| 20,567 | 18,232 | 17,266 | 17,447 | 17,138 | 16,656 | 16,225 | 14,351 |

Air Canada Destinations
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 ＇sวuนวยฺว้ sə！





 sวn！pวadsıad
 I！əsuoว np әфquәu nиәләр 1sว ‘ереиеว $1!\mathrm{V}$















 ио！џวд！р рl р кұиวшวรирчว


วлquou np 1 ela sешот पелоqәа pıoq әр јиәв่̈ 7 epeueว ne weula！n np suyə ¡ueן．iodsuen uә！ วuuoq el lainssé inod slıayo puos as ว！uß̌

-әрnıə، I



 *suo!̣!pne،p s!̣ou s!oı ənbjonb sə fuepuəd uo!ss!uwoว
 ә!


 วs!u әฺว




 - อృplos






 әұวпииа $p$ ио!ss?ишоว












 ереиеว np suo!̣еıоэәр sәəneч snןd sәт














 әnb s!̣І әəจ! -eวuว،p jouuosiad uว simpny suiosəq sวs


 ๆนәшวрре๐ว،р


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 - วขว!วOS E Inod ə!!


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 puиosıad




 -səŋnu!u əp әu!eวuexios



 suo!̣e[Iełsu! sət ’əpuou np səəeэЩə



 - ә[en!̣sə əұu!od əp əpotiod eI inod sənoI quəinf ILOL-T xnəp 'əા

 :S!!əiedde 0ZI əр $\ddagger$ !!esoduos as epeurว


-әриешәр
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 әр Квмио sınəŋош әр s!unu 'suә!วuе 8-OC Sə 'SL6I əp uy eI əp J! IRed $\forall$






-I2d ə[eıə




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 suolıpllpısu! $\downarrow$ ว1101!

 Inəprodsueı ıə!

 suiosəq səp ұueк์ ə[əŋนว!





- $\partial \mathrm{d}$ nos snjd uoઈef



 Inopar ne




 sınəŋ！pวdxә„p su！osəq sə นueuuopıooə


 səp to sənb！̣ueןre səou！ィord səp sprewoч



 е ә़пџ！





















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 alsod да далд







 1ə＇səा！



 әขฺ！



 วนก เวแ！


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 －Іоји！ฮ！әр นоџ̣еэ！

＇әอบư 〔I әp sinoo ne siosiessed







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 －2nbIU！









－9L6I นə səŋวə！！p sưos！e！










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 －sృ！


Sə［ ‘əโqIssod np əinsəu eI suea
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 ！nb＇jeuo！peurəұu！neasว̇．uos ins








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subs suọŋว －Iəd uosies əsseq əp UoIs．Inəxə sft．IE］ səp＇aıquəədəs 8 np I！ －7．Inoว 12 ภิuOI SIOA sas ans sitinpor Ş！ue］




©\＄P assney eI

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［！＇səəบวnoł sed ұuә．nnf uəu səuuә！p

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 әрuoวas＇（yว！msun．Ig－neวィnon）ueว［－qu！es






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－UOOIBySES 12 Bədiuu！$M^{- \text {Iəムnooue }}$ 人





 səวejd 乙દI วp LZL ภึu！əog xneəanou วด
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－oıd sərep！deว x！p sə［ sieuiosəp Iəyวnot әр epeueว I！







 səp \%06 әnbjənb 'səu!pouəur-pıou



 '0ұuo.loL










- Әશા






- 7 L6I








sınว!นวุน! sวบวィฉW
- epeue $\operatorname{II} \mathrm{V}$


 sәр әииә!реиел ио!ss!uшоว еп әр ио!̣ев
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 е ереиеว $1!\mathrm{V}$ 'uо!

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> вреиеว












 е ереиеว IIV 'səə



 uo!̣ed!̣!ued әun ұนә!̣әр креиеว -ереиед пр ұиәи








 uə!s ne səxวuuos səu!ewop

 suolıpd!̣!̣ıй да sว!p!l! H


|  | $9 \angle 8 \angle L 6$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \% 00 I \\ L \cdot I I \\ 8^{I} I \\ 9 \cdot \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0^{\circ} t \\ & t^{\prime} t \\ & 9^{\circ} \mathrm{S} \end{aligned}$ | LS9 9\＆ <br> LIO 0t <br> \＆I0 IS |
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［घาоา np \％s．ə！！！！u иว

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 sұuey！uqni дә sұueinqiej－




SL6I－996I






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sәp \％06 әp snid




 әs ұuәшә no．әp spuof ə＇suo！！！！u 8II\＄


 ＇suo！！！！u 0ZI\＄e səวృШ！





セe assed 1sə＇\％II no suo！！！！u OEI\＄
 วฉจุวишиу ио！！рп！！




$00 I=$ I96I＇SL6I－996I


'иоџ̣его чә







‘ャL6I แә snjə. s!iəued
















SL6I-996I sұиәuәss!!səлu! səp јиәшәриәу


ұนวแวss!ıouv suo!̣es!!qoumI

SL6I-996I



SL6I-996I sృəu әนәd no әэyәuәg
 ıed \％て әр әssịeq иə＇səuuosıəd £6乙 IZ әр



 sasuวdวa














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 ‘suo！l！！u t\＄әp әssәıธ




 R fiodder Ied suo！fitu Z0I\＄әр sənววə」


＊suo！II！u LS6\＄


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（วəqวฺØ）

 ：［巴！̣OS วธิ？！

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su！̣า ${ }^{\text {C }} \mathrm{H}$


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ədoung uo！$\frac{1}{2}$ y ұนวр！sə．ıd－әว！$\Lambda$
әК马 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{H}$
ขฉานวว นо！อววย ฉшәр！
แขा๒う＇W 1
15ヨ UO！ธิวy
ұแวр！sə．ı－วэ！$\Lambda$




sənb！̣qnd səu！̣みV ฉนวр！


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 ェәлпоәие $\wedge$
д2л！

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 ио！1pท！oldx马





sıว！̣uриy sұpınsay



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sninosied quo
 np $\ddagger$ səs！purчวıеш səp ‘sıəธิessed səp ұıod

 sวıaəfo sall！u－sวuиo $L$


 aұsod sall！u－sวчио $L$
 дац sə1！！u－sวчио $L$
‘snınoored ұuo sə［Iə،nb sə I！ －uou ə［ Ied sұueイed sıəsิessed səp uoḷ！

 sนиวffo sวll！u－sว̊ว！$S$





 sұиวшазsи！sวли！sวр ұиәшариวу

 วฺฺฉ！นท วџวววบ
＇snınoos．ed



sұивкиd sall！u－sıว̊nssv ${ }_{d}$
－นoท̣セł！


pioddey

 pioddey （\％）

suo！！uyəa


